

In today's Jordan Times...

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تلغز يونس مؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Today's Weather

It will be fair, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Overnight, Daytime. Locations include Amman, Aqaba, Deserts, Jordan Valley.

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 39, Aqaba 35. Sunset tonight: 6:47 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 4:35 a.m.

June 6, Number 1700

AMMAN, SUNDAY JULY 5, 1981 — RAMADAN 4, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Iranians won't make it any easier for Raja'i

TEHRAN, July 4 (A.P.) — Three major opponents may contest Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Raja'i in Iran's presidential elections on July 24 to succeed the ousted president, Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr, knowledgeable sources in Tehran reported.

Reached by telephone from the Beirut Press office in Beirut, sources who declined to be named said former prime minister Mehdi Bazargan, who heads the middle-of-the-road National Action Movement, was talked in the capital as Mr. Raja'i's challenger.

Other likely presidential candidates are Noreddin Kia-sekretary general of Iran's pro-Tudeh Communist Party and Feroz Negahdar, who is the pro-Tudeh faction of the dayeen-e-Khalq Party, the added.

Interior ministry announced a three-day period for registration of presidential candidates today. Mr. Raja'i is expected to be backed by the Islamic Republican Party (IRP), the staunchest Muslim cleric that urged the impeachment of Bani-Sadr two weeks ago.

This morning the ministry issued in a statement published in Tehran newspapers that registration period would be Monday through Wednesday instead of Saturday through Sunday.

For Minister Ayatollah Reza Mahdavi Kani explaining reason of the late in the ministry had no time to finish preparations for registration period on time. Sources, who all declined to be named, said the likelihoods have one common factor behind their possible assert their presence on Iran's political scene.

But none of them really expects to beat any candidate sponsored by IRP, the party that controls the Majlis (parliament), government and key judicial posts even though IRP leader, Chief Justice Ayatollah Mohammad Hussein Beheshti was killed in Sunday's bomb blast that also claimed the lives of 71 leaders and activists at the party's Tehran headquarters.

Mr. Bazargan headed the first government after the 1979 February triumph of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic revolution against the monarchy. He resigned in November the same year following the seizure of the American hostages at the U.S. embassy in Tehran.

Mr. Bazargan and supporters last month declared an indefinite boycott of public parliamentary sessions, including Mr. Bani-Sadr's impeachment debate, because of harassment by Hezbollah (Party of God) fanatics who raged parliament building demanding the liberal president's ouster.

But after Sunday's bomb blast, Mr. Bazargan has ended the boycott and attended parliament's debate that set July 24 the date for electing 51 deputies for 44 constituencies in addition to the new president. The by-elections will bring the total number of parliament members to 251.

Despite Ayatollah Khomeini's repeated calls for a purge of alleged U.S. and Soviet leftovers in Iran, the Tudeh Party managed to escape the regime's blacklist and

has been known to maintain a working coexistence with the hard-line IRP.

Mr. Negahdar's faction of the Fedayeen-e-Khalq made peace with the regime last year in response to an appeal by Ayatollah Khomeini for opposition groups to lay down arms in exchange for a full amnesty. Another fanatic Marxist-Leninist faction of the Fedayeen-e-Khalq refused to lay down arms and joined the Mujahedeen-e-Khalq, the largest opposition group that blends Marxist ideology with Islamic rhetoric, in a nationwide drive aimed at weakening Muslim fundamentalist grip on power.

Italian cops round up 45 terrorists

ROME, July 4 (A.P.) — Anti-terrorist police said today that they have arrested 45 left-wing terrorist suspects in the past two months and asserted that they have confirmed that left-wing and right-wing urban guerrillas cooperate with each other.

The alleged terrorists were wanted in connection with a string of attacks in Rome and other cities including the hit-and-run murders of a lawyer in 1979, and two magistrates in 1978 and 1979, police said.

The suspects were believed to members of the left-wing terrorist groups Prima Linea (Front Line), Unita Comunista Combattenti (Fighting Communist Units), Movimento Comunista Rivoluzionario (Revolutionary Communist Movement), and several smaller groups, police said.

The groups are believed to have ties to the Red Brigades, Italy's most-feared left-wing terrorist group, which is currently holding four kidnap victims as hostages.

Police said that their investigation proved something that they have long suspected: that Marxist and neo-fascist guerrillas ignore their ideological differences enough to share information.

In some cases, terrorists have provided medical care for ideological rivals wounded in shootouts with police, authorities said.

Police said the Marxist groups have cooperated with neo-fascist groups linked to Nuclei Armati Rivoluzionari (Armed Revolutionary Nuclei or NAR). NAR is believed to be responsible for the Bologna train station bombing last Aug. 2, which killed 85 people.

In addition to the 45 alleged terrorists who were actually seized, police issued charges against five other suspects who were already in prison. Police reported they found two terrorist hideout and seized large quantities of sub-machineguns, rifles, pistols and ammunition.

McEnroe dethrones Borg



McEnroe the new Wimbledon champion (story on page 7)

Arab League committee meets in Lebanon 'Seal off Israeli corridor' Khaddam tells Falangists

BEITEDDIN, Lebanon, July 4 (Agencies) — An Arab League committee met in this mountain resort today to continue its search for a political end to Lebanon's six years of violence.

Its first objective, participants said, was to persuade Lebanon's right-wing Falangists to break their ties with Israel.

The committee consists of the foreign ministers of Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. The secretary-general of the Arab League, Mr. Chadli Klibi, was also taking part and the meeting was chaired by Lebanese President Elias Sarkis.

The non-Lebanese participants called on a former president of Lebanon, Mr. Suleiman Franjeh, at his northern stronghold of Ehden today. He was the only major Lebanese factional leader they had not previously consulted.

After the meeting, state-run Beirut Radio quoted Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam as saying the committee had taken a "decisive stand" towards those who dealt with Israel and there could be no discussion of the situation in Lebanon "before closing the Israeli door."

This was the attitude not only of Syria but of the Arab League as a whole and the committee, the Syrian minister was quoted as saying. Lebanon's right-wing Falange

Party has come under pressure to issue a statement renouncing ties with Israel, from which it has received arms and other support. But it has so far refused to do so.

'Last chance for Falangists'

Syria's Tishrin newspaper set the stage for the mediators' latest efforts by suggesting the current meeting was "the last chance" for the Falangists to cut off all ties with Israel.



Mr. Abdul Halim Khaddam

In a front page editorial, Tishrin said: "The military solution against the Falangists is a decision which will be implemented according to the interests of Lebanon, Syria and the Arab Nation." The editorial also claimed that "each time an attempt is made to achieve entente (unity) in Lebanon, the Falangists torpedo it."

When Syrian troops entered Lebanon in November 1976 and snuffed out the civil war, the Falangists first accepted them as protectors. But this relationship soon turned sour with the Falangists accusing the Syrians of acting as "an occupation army" and the Syrians accusing the Falangists of having ties with Israel.

The disaffection led to heavy shelling duels between Falange militias and Syrian troops in East Beirut in 1978 and erupted again in Zahle on April 1.

The fighting soon spread to Beirut and to the strategic Sannine Mountain range between the Lebanese capital and the city of Zahle in the Bekaa Valley. More than 30 ceasefires were declared and broken before mediators came to Lebanon in June and announced a ceasefire which has generally held.

On June 31, under a plan worked out by the mediators, about 95 non-native Falange militiamen left Zahle and Lebanese police entered the city to assume security duties.

But Western correspondents who toured Zahle two days after the pullout said other Falange militiamen remain in the city, which is still surrounded by Syrian troops.

Fighting in Zahle spawned the Syrian-Israeli missile crisis. Israel sent its air force to shoot down two Syrian helicopters allegedly involved in operations against the Falange militias on April 28. The following day Syria deployed Soviet-made SAM-6 missiles in the Bekaa Valley and refused to remove them despite Israeli threats to take them out by force.

Before arriving at Beiteddin, Mr. Khaddam said the mediators were resolved that the Falangists should sever all relations with Israel as a pre-condition for continuing the Arab League effort to resolve Lebanon's internal strife.

"It is the Arab follow-up committee's resolution that not a single step would be taken to debate the Lebanese problems before the Israeli door is shuttled and before the Israelis are taken out of Lebanon."

Asked whether this would require the Falangists led by Pierre Gemayel to issue a declaration renouncing any cooperation or relationship with Israel, Mr. Khaddam told reporters: "There should be a declaration and subsequent measures to ascertain that all doors are closed and make sure there will be no infiltrators to and from Israel through any corridor."

Begin, Peres bide time

TEL AVIV, July 4 (A.P.) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Party leader Shimon Peres, seeking to snatch victory from the election, faced intense bargaining with potential coalition partners as vote counting went into its final stage today.

Counting, slowed by the separate tabling of the armed forces, started for the Sabbath and resumed tonight. Mr. Begin and Peres have met with the two main coalition candidates and are expected to announce the official vote count to be published Tuesday before official negotiations.

Official running reports of the polls show the Likud bloc and the Labor Party see-sawing a few dozen to a few hundred votes apart as they end up with 48 to 49 seats apiece in the 120-seat Knesset.

When the results are announced, President Yitzhak Navon is to meet with all the parties and then pick up the most likely candidate in a coalition. Begin claims he is the candidate but Mr. Peres has vowed to explore all possibilities to bring together workable parliamentary coalition.

The 67-year-old premier looked like the strong favorite on election night, but the coalition candidates have appeared to push up their own chances.

Chief candidate, the National Religious Party, who at first seemed eager to renew its four-year-old coalition with Mr. Begin, is backing in two voices.

Education Minister Yosef Burg, says he would join the Likud in a Begin-led "national unity government" to pull through the division reflected in the polls.

Education Minister Zevulun Hammer, powerful NRP figure, says his party should stay out of government and focus all its attention on recovering from the electoral beating it took Tuesday. NRP lost six of its 12 seats. Another problem likely to arise in negotiations is its demand to retain its three portfolios despite its loss in strength. Mr. Begin is understood to have promised 10 cabinet seats and a deputy-minister post.

Mr. Begin's hanging on spells problems for Mideast

for the Palestinians and the Middle East in general. The next stage in the process—a successful conclusion to the autonomy talks—has been held up for months, largely because of the pending Israeli election.

The analysts said that, in one sense, a coalition led by Mr. Begin will be a positive advantage to the Camp David process.

The Egyptians and the Americans will be dealing with an Israeli team they already know and is reported to have said that if and when he forms a government the minority National Religious Party (NRP) leader, Yosef Burg, will continue as chief negotiator in the autonomy talks.

On the other hand, Mr. Begin's potential dependence on ultra-rightists to give him a working majority in the Knesset (parliament), might limit his room for manoeuvre in the talks, the analysts said.

One peace initiative which will continue whatever the final make-up of the Israeli cabinet is that put forward by the European Common Market.

Catholic priests launch move to end hunger-strikes at Maze

BELFAST, July 4 (Agencies) — A delegation of Roman Catholic priests and laymen were allowed to visit eight guerrilla hunger-strikers in Northern Ireland's Maze Prison today in an apparent breakthrough in efforts to negotiate an end to the death fast. British government officials reported.

The members of the Irish Commission for Justice and Peace, set up by Ireland's Catholic bishops to advise on social issues, broke the talks with British officials to go to the prison after the hunger-strikers issued a remarkably conciliatory statement.

A Northern Ireland Office spokesman said Michael Alison, the province's minister in charge of the province's prisons, "readily agreed" to a request by the five-man team to visit the hunger-strikers after the statement was issued.

The hunger-strikers said there was no need for either side to lose a point of principles. They demanded they do no prison work, wear their own clothes all the time, associate freely among themselves, get full 50 per cent remission of sentences and get more mail and visits.

The British said these demands amount to political prisoners status for hundreds of jailed guerrillas of the outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA) and its splinter factions.

The tone of the statement, apparently smuggled out of the prison, was in marked contrast to earlier statements.

The statement indicated there could be flexibility in the interpretation of their demands to wear their own clothes, to associate freely and to do work according to their own definition.

The moves follow talks held in Belfast yesterday and today between the Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office, Michael Alison, and members of the Justice and Peace Commission.

The government has said in the past that the commissioners may not act as mediators between it and the hunger-strikers.

Moscow rejects EEC Afghan proposal

MOSCOW, July 4 (R) — The Soviet Union ruled out the European Common Market initiative on Afghanistan as a basis for talks today and accused Western countries of wanting to tackle the issue behind the backs of the Afghan people.

The official Soviet news agency TASS was commenting on the eve of a visit to Moscow by the British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington to discuss the plan.

It said the only genuine solution lay in proposals made last year by the pro-Moscow government in Kabul for talks between Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan on an accord to be guaranteed by the Soviet Union and the United States.

Some Western politicians were still saying the EEC proposals could lead to negotiations but TASS said: "It is absolutely clear that this 'initiative' cannot serve as a basis for talks and no one is going to hold such talks with them."

The commentary, more explicit than any earlier Soviet criticism, avoided referring by name to Lord Carrington, who arrives in Moscow tomorrow to set out the settlement proposals to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Jordan welcomes Soviet call for universal peace

AMMAN, July 4 (Petra) — The Upper House of Parliament and the National Consultative Council today sent a joint message to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in reply to its call for peace to world peoples and parliaments.

"Jordan received with deep interest and appreciation the Supreme Soviet's call for peace which came at a critical stage in world history marked with a nuclear arms race and resorts based on violence and force to solve problems and conflicts," the message said.

It said Jordan realizes only too well the consequences of wars and aggression, and their great devastation and tragedy to mankind and deeply appreciates the dimensions of the Soviet call which stresses kindness and determination to support all efforts aimed at achieving world peace.

"It is really a big tragedy for world nations continue to confront two major foes: hunger and the arms race, while it is quite possible to eliminate hunger and create an international civilized society which would be able to resolve disputes peacefully through the utilization of funds spent on armaments," the message declared.

"Since this peace call came from a major world power with a wide sphere of influence, it should encourage other nations to respond favourably to it, the message added. It said that the Soviet call for world peace demonstrates the keenness of the Kremlin on holding negotiations leading to a reduction of nuclear arms and its policy not to resort to the use of force to attain a military achievement.

"Jordan under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein will continue to draw the world's attention to the dangers of wars and their consequences, and will continue to build bridges of understanding among world leaders, urging peace initiatives to save mankind from destruction," the message said.

"Only an atmosphere of peace can guarantee stability, and tranquility to the peoples of the world who need peace for development and progress," the message concluded.

Advertisement for PIA (Pakistan International Airlines) flights from Amman to Abu Dhabi and Karachi, and to Colombo from Karachi. Includes contact information for General Sales Agents.

# NATIONAL



Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi unveils the commemorative plaque at the Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf Library of the Arab College on Saturday.

## School and library receive Sharif Abdul Hamid's name

AMMAN, July 4 (Petra) — Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi today led a ceremony at the Arab College in Amman at which the college's library was named after late Prime Minister Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf.

Mr. Lawzi unveiled a commemorative plaque at the library, and the audience heard a speech on the occasion delivered by the chairman of the college's board of trustees, Mr. Mohammad Nazal Al Armouti. Mr. Armouti paid tribute to the late premier who, he said, was among the pioneers of

"the (contemporary) Arab awakening movement."

The ceremony was attended by Court Minister Amer Khammash; Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker; Mrs. Layla Sharaf, wife of the late prime minister; Sharif Jawwad Sharaf, his brother; the foreign and education ministers as well as other notable figures and senior officials.

Mrs. Sharaf later attended another ceremony naming the Amman Industrial School after the late premier. Minister of Education, Sa'id Al

Tal unveiled the commemorative plaque raised on the occasion, and gave a speech outlining the development of the Amman Industrial School since its establishment in 1930, and its role in training young men in various trades important to the community.

Also speaking on the occasion was the ministry's director of education, Dr. Izat Jaradat, who said that the school had been named after the late prime minister because he had a keen interest in education.

The ceremony was attended by a number of senior Ministry of Education officials.

## 19th Arab medical conference set for this October here

By Rabah Zughair  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, July 4 - Preparations are going ahead for the 19th Arab medical conference, to be held in Amman in October, according to Dr. Fuad Kailani, chairman of the conference's executive committee.

Dr. Kailani told the Jordan Times that a special preparatory committee is continuing intensive meetings to complete preparations for the conference and provide the participants and journalists with technical requirements such as postal and telephone communications within Jordan and between Jordan and other Arab countries.

The number of participants from the Arab World is expected

to top 1,000, and the executive committee has also extended invitations to Arab physicians living in foreign countries, as well as to foreign doctors of international repute, Dr. Kailani said.

He said that several important issues will be discussed by those participating in the conference, which will be held in Amman this year for the first time.



Fuad Kailani

## King cables Reagan

AMMAN, July 4 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein today sent a cable of good wishes to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the 25th anniversary of American independence.

In his cable King Hussein expressed hope for the development of ties of friendship between Jordan and the United States, on a firm basis of mutual respect and common interests. He wished President Reagan continued good health and success in the leadership of the American nation towards a prosperous future, based on the principles on which the United States of America was founded.

## JD 1m hajj bus company planned

AMMAN, July 4 (J.T.) — The formation of a Jordanian transport company that will carry Muslim pilgrims to Saudi Arabia will be announced here in the coming two days, Al Rai newspaper reported today.

It said that the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs will acquire one-third of the company's JD 1 million capital. Other shareholders will be allowed to participate in the rest of the capital of the new company, which will be named Al Aqsa, the report said.

It added that the company will start off with nearly 50 new buses, to be increased in the future.

## It's only fair: Jordan is to get its own on

By Phyllis Hughes  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan is planning its own permanent international trade fair. Plans have been in the pipeline since 1973, but preliminary studies have now been completed and the site should be constructed and in use by the end of the next five-year plan (1985).

Director of Industry Akram Karmoul said the fair would be on a 450-dunum site 40 kilometres southwest of Amman. The JD 20 million project will be completed over the next 11 years and will ultimately include pavilions for countries from all over the world, a national pavilion, an auditorium, a hotel, a swimming pool and even a zoo.

"We plan to hold exhibitions 150 days of the year," Dr. Kar said. "The rest of the time the site will be used as an amusement centre for people from Amman."

Detailed planning and the drawing up of tender documents expected to take another year before international contractor invited to bid for the job.

Then the first stage will go ahead. This will include the main pavilion, six exhibition halls, a restaurant and the centrepiece administration building. Under the second phase the auditorium, which will seat 1,500 people, will be built and finally the hotel and the remaining pavilions will be constructed.

When it is finished the site will cater for up to 25,000 people there will be parking for 4,000 vehicles.

Dr. Karmoul explained that the site is in a prime position near Queen Alia International Airport, now under construction. International companies exhibiting at the fair will be exempt all duties on their goods, with the idea of encouraging trade. "We are constantly being asked if companies can hold here and we have to find room in the halls and centres all place," Dr. Karmoul said. "But at the moment we have purpose-built facilities."

On the site there will be a special pavilion for the Arab who will be able as a group to choose their own design of building within certain limits. The project will be financed by the government and grants and loans from outside Jordan.

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Jordan Times ads



Sa'id Al Tal

## Educational councils aim at public participation

AMMAN, July 4 (Petra) Ministry of Education has educational councils in country's governorates, "education is a basic right citizens," according to Education Dr. Sa'id Al Tal.

The councils are headed by directors general of education, the governorates; and the governors' assistants; directors of public works, health, development, municipal engineering, awqaf and agricultural representatives of the urban two members of the education committee, and five citizens concerned with the development education.

The council will offer the planning and execution educational policies in the governorate, Dr. Tal said.

He added that such would contribute to the development of the educational process by bringing about participation.

## Land sales booming

AMMAN, July 4 (J.T.) — land in the first half of 1981 registered an 80 per cent increase over figures in the first six months of 1980, according to Al Fajr newspaper quoting Land Registration Department sources.

It said that the department revenues from registration the sale of lands in the months of 1981 total 7,418,369, whereas the 1980 figure was JD 4,133,000.

According to Mr. Ibrahim Qasem, the department most of the lands involve transactions were located in western regions of Amman.

The department charges a cent on the value of every transaction of which it pays six per cent and the four per cent.

Mr. Qasem estimated that JD 75 million were invested purchase of land around in the first six months alone.

### WHAT'S GOING ON

#### Exhibitions

\* A students' art exhibition will be on display at Ma'an High School in southern Jordan.

\* "City Reflections", displaying photographs of the City of London by Brian Wigginton, at the British Council in Jabal Amman.

\* An exhibition of photographs of the American West by the American photographer Ansel Adams, at the American Centre, 611 Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

#### Bazaar

\* A bazaar display at the AUB alumni club, open to the public.

### NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

#### Venezuela congratulated

AMMAN, July 4 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein today sent a cable of good wishes to the Venezuelan president on the occasion of Venezuela's independence day.

#### Government teachers go to school

SALT, July 4 (Petra) — The Ministry of Education opened four summer refresher courses for teachers in government schools here today. Taking part in the two-week courses are nearly 500 men and women teachers who will be lectured on teaching methods in social studies, sciences, English and mathematics for the preparatory and elementary stages. Another two-week course started today at the Karak girls' secondary school for teachers of the first three elementary classes. The course, in which 45 teachers are taking part, aims to raise the competence of the participants.

#### Schools mushroom in Zarqa

ZARQA, July 4 (Petra) — The Ministry of Education is currently building boys' school on 20

dunums of land at a cost of JD 300,000. Another school, already under construction at Awajan in Zarqa District, is being built on nine dunums at a cost of JD 350,000. According to the Education Department here, the ministry is also building annexes to girls' and boys' schools in the Duleil, Al Hailabat, Al Hashemeh and Al Sukhineh regions, all in Zarqa District. These projects, it said, are being carried out with loans from the Development Bank for Municipalities and Village Councils.

#### Loans for village projects

KARAK, July 4 (Petra) — The Development Bank for Municipalities and Village Councils today approved a JD 15,000 loan to Mughir village in Karak Governorate. The loan will be used to finance the construction of roads. Another JD 7,000 loan granted by the bank to the village is to be used for the purchase of land for public utilities. A building to house the village council will be built on part of the land. The bank also approved a JD 24,000 loan to the village council of Rassun in Ajloun District. The loan will be used to finance the construction of a girls' school in the village.

### THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

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1. The Government of Jordan, as represented by the National Planning Council, invites submission of pre-qualification data by specialized international management consulting firms which can qualify, through experience with projects of a similar nature, for a pre-investment study and project supervision for an integrated computerized management information system for the Ministry of Finance. It shall be noted that the selected consultant and their associates shall not be allowed to participate in the software or hardware tenders. Only those specialized firms having a minimum of seven years experience in studies for computerized MIS systems and with an experienced staff of economists, management specialists and systems analysts need apply.

The services of the consultant are to be carried out in two phases as follows:

- Phase I - Pre-Investment Study and preparation of tender documents for software and hardware.
- Phase II - Project Supervision

2. Prequalification data shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Name, address, country and date of incorporation of the firm.
- Names of principals and key employees of the firm, including professional specialities and brief bio-data.
- List of contracts underway or completed by the firm in the last five years of jobs of a type similar to the services under consideration. Provide brief description of each job, location, name of client, total cost and specific services provided.
- Name and address of firm's bankers or other credit references.
- Any additional information which will demonstrate the degree of qualification of the firm for the services under consideration.

3. Completed prequalification data must be submitted to:

H.E. President  
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Envelope must be clearly marked as follows:

PREQUALIFICATION - for Consulting Services  
for a Pre-investment Study for an Integrated  
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for the Ministry of Finance.

Prequalification data must be received by the NPC no later than August 8, 1981.

### THE INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE SCHOOL OF THE HASHEMITE SOCIETY FOR EDUCATION



The International Baccalaureate School (IBS) announces the beginning of school registration for the academic year 1981 - 1982 for the elementary and preparatory cycles, and for the first secondary (age group 15-16). The school has a limited number of places in each grade.

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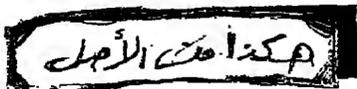
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P.O. Box 2274,  
Amman.

The office receives students for registration daily from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. daily except Thursday and Friday.

N.B.: Annual tuition fees start at JD 325



مركزات الأمل

# Taking the crafts effort to Jerash

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This is the 16th in a series of articles about handicrafts in Jordan.

**Text and photos**  
By **Mohammad Ayish**  
Special to the Jordan Times

ASH—When the Charitable Society for Ladies in Jerash was established in 1971, its goals were limited to teaching women techniques of sewing and to child care. But with the expansion of its activities, the society has transcended its original goals to spearhead a craft-revival programme in the ancient city of Jerash.

"The Ministry of Social Development will finance the project, which calls for setting up a crafts centre in the city so as to acquaint foreign tourists with our heritage," society President Inayeh Imadiddin said. She added that the first phase of the project has been agreed upon between the society and the Ministry of Social Development, represented by the Turath Centre in Amman.

Miss Imadiddin also said that the headquarters of the centre would be in an ancient building donated to the society by the Jerash Chamber of Commerce. "The building will be restored at the expense of the ministry, which has allocated JD 15,000 for that purpose," she told the Jordan Times.

Another step made by the society towards the establishment of the Jerash crafts centre has been a survey it conducted among Jerash families to feel out their views on such project. "We have received encouraging feedback from the Jerash families, who have a wide variety of crafts abilities," Imadiddin said. Such crafts include straw work, rural embroidery, beadworks, leatherwork, bamboo and carpet weaving.

An official at the Social Development Directorate in Jerash said that more than 200 families would be ready to take part in any project, according to the questionnaires collected.

"We want as many families as possible to benefit from the project, in which all ladies in the Jerash area, — and not necessarily only the society's members — will participate," Miss Imadiddin noted. She added that as the proposed Jerash centre receives designs from the Turath Centre in Amman, it will give them to its own "affiliate" craftspeople as the basis for their work.

Besides being an advantage for participating families in the Jerash area, the centre would also be a great boon for the entire city. Miss Imadiddin said that as hundreds of tourists pour into Jerash, particularly in summertime, they would be very much interested in knowing something about the Jordanian heritage as symbolised by crafts. "So it is a source of income for the city which is worth pursuing," she added.

"We in Jordan usually start this relationship from a disadvantageous point," he said. "In countries like the U.K., you go to a psychiatrist basically with a trust that this man is going to help you, and can help you. A Jordanian patient, usually carries into the office his doubts and suspicions about whether the doctor is competent enough and discreet enough to deal with your problem." This, he concluded, means the psychiatrist needs more time to gain a patient's confidence than elsewhere.

This lack of trust manifests itself in various ways. One is that the patient may not accept the physician's conclusions and treatment, and might seek psychiatric help elsewhere. The patient may also insist on seeking advice from other professions. For example, a patient who comes to see a psychiatrist complaining of a physical condition which is a result of his psychological ill-health, even if he knows has been told the cause, may insist on seeing more and more physicians to make sure.

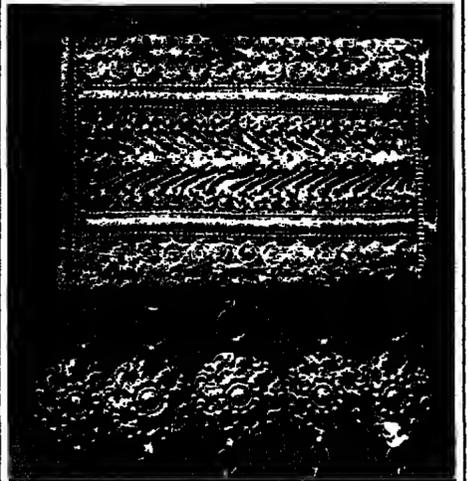
According to Dr. Farekh, interference from other professions (including the medical profession itself) can be harmful to the patient and the profession, if it is done in a non-professional manner — "which, thank God, isn't a common practice here." To illustrate his point, the psychiatrist furnishes the example of a chemist who may unintentionally advise a psychiatric patient who has come to fill a prescription to cut down on his dose, because of fear of addiction or habituation. By doing this, the chemist jeopardises his chances of a good recovery, Dr. Farekh said.

But despite all the drawbacks, Farekh said, "There is no doubt in my mind about psychiatry and its capability of solving problems in modern societies as well as in developing ones — or, to say the least, of minimising them."



This antique building will house the Jerash crafts centre after renovation.

## Our nation's crafts



A Jordan Times in-depth series

# Turn to the pros in psychiatry

By **Badran Badran**  
Special to the Jordan Times



Dr. Mohammad Al Farekh

IAN — Psychiatric patients can be seeing fewer swiftness and crystal balls, and are getting more professional help these days, according to a Jordanian consultant psychiatrist. He noted public awareness of the role that psychiatry plays in life, increased exposure to the life through the mass media and higher education are the reasons for this change. Dr. Mohammad Al Farekh, a change in attitude has been noticed by a growth in the number of psychiatrists working in the general public. These are administered through medical forces, the Ministry of Health, the University of Jordan School and the private sector. In all of these an out-patient consultative service is provided as well as in hospital treatment for some patients, Dr. Farekh said.

Farekh is a private psychiatrist who took his M.D. in He got a diploma in physical medicine in 1973, and in 1974, became a member of the Royal College of Psychiatrists. In 1976, he was certified in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania as a behavioural therapist.

He says that one out of every 20 people who visit his clinic is a chronic case; the rest are ordinary people going through hard times, anxieties of everyday life, marital problems and problems of adjustment and adaptation to an environment constitute the majority of cases he deals with. "Depression that we all go through," he explains, "can sometimes be a cause for someone to see a psychiatrist." A careful study of each case often reveals there is no real mental illness present. If, for instance, a patient is grieving because of the loss of a loved one, then clearly "his grief is proportionate to his loss," the psychiatrist said.

He said whether there was any special about psychiatry in Jordan, Dr. Farekh affirmed that it was, and provided a few examples. "Seven out of every 10 cases that we see," he said, "have been seen a swindler." In the developing world, he said, superstition and witchcraft are part of the facts of life. If, for example, anything happens to a member of the family, then people think that witchcraft has been the cause, therefore, the story goes, they would go to a magician or to a spiritual practitioner to undo the evil which allegedly affected the family.

Doing so, Dr. Farekh says, patients usually delay in going to a psychiatrist, having been exhausted financially, and their condition can deteriorate accordingly.

### Rush for cure

Another interesting thing about Jordanian patients is that they usually go in a hurry. "They want recovery to be on hand in a matter of one or two sessions," Dr. Farekh said. This mission leads patients to drift

She also said that according to the agreement between her society and the Ministry of Social Development, proceeds of the products sold would be equally divided between the society and the ministry.

But while work is still under way on the building for the crafts centre, the society seems anxious to see its affiliate craftsmen and crafts-women get to work immediately.

Miss Imadiddin said that until the building is restored, it is a good idea to send some of the society's products to the Turath Centre for display. But this arrangement has not yet been finalised with the Amman centre.

Despite its non-specialised character, the Jerash society has been focusing on crafts production, in addition to its function as day-care centre and as a women's social group.

At present, members of the society do various kinds of embroidery, straw and design work, which is sold to visitors at public displays and bazaars. But the real potential of the society's members will be more manifest when the crafts centre is ready to open, according to Miss Imadiddin. She told the Jordan Times that the centre will expand its activities to include training for those in the area who would like to work in crafts.

"When the raw material and the financing is available, then there will be no problems for our craftsmen here," the society's president concluded.

The Jerash Charitable Society for Ladies was established in 1971 as a social organisation for women.



Lamp shade made of straw at the Jerash society



These crafts items, produced by the Jerash society, will form the nucleus of the new crafts centre.

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According to an interview given to a Kuwaiti newspaper

# Saddam criticises Gulf states stance

BAHRAIN, July 4 (A.P.) — Iraq is to outgrow the superior Iraq army by building its own base on an island to be leased from Kuwait, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein was quoted as saying.

In an interview with the news-  
paper Al Anbaa President Hussein was quoted as criticising the Arab states for failing to manifest support to Iraq against the Israeli air attack on a nuclear reactor in Baghdad on June 7. "We have asked the (our) brother in Kuwait for 99-year lease of the Bubiyan Island and we would set up a naval base for the defence of Iraq and sit (against Iran) if need be," said Al Anbaa.

President Hussein conceded Kuwait might be sensitive to take Iraq's side in the Gulf war, proposing "any-  
else in Kuwait to set up the base if you have any objection about Bubiyan."

He did not reveal Kuwait's reaction to his request. But Kuwait, after three Iranian air attacks in recent months, was understood to be on a neutral stance on Iraq-Iran war.

He did not comment on recent moves to resolve border disputes between Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, President Hussein said the issue was solved between Jordan and the Saudis when they chose to lose land voluntarily.

for Kuwait, he said, "Iraq is to broaden the territorial of its navy by leasing land to its neighbour."

He only have a 13-kilometre strip in the Gulf which is the sole to the sea, with our navy based in this damned site, also is being claimed," by President Hussein told Al Anbaa. "It takes our naval units nine hours to reach war-torn perform combat operations, irrespective of the degree to which we might develop our military capabilities. This situation will be fatal for us in any war, when we or you (Kuwaitis) are exposed to danger."

Informants said Iraq's bid to obtain the lease dates back to 1975. But it was not known here when the Iraqis renewed this bid.

Turning to the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Oman and Qatar — President Hussein reiterated the Iraqi view that the Council should have been set up within the frameworks of the Arab League.

"It is inconceivable for the Gulf powers to meet and leave Iraq alone at a time when the Iraqi forces are fighting for the sake of Iraq and you at the same time," President Hussein said.

He said the launching of the GCC was "embarrassing" to Iraq.

It seemed that President Hussein had expected more from the GCC, possibly a declaration of support to Baghdad in its war with the Iranians.

"In my heart I feel pain," said President Hussein. "But despite that I hope that every combined action in the Gulf will develop and protect the whole region against foreigners."

Referring to the United Arab Emirates President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan, he said "it is unjustifiable that Sheikh Zayed refrained from sending parliamentarians under the excuse that no planes were available."

President Hussein was alluding to the Arab parliamentarians' meeting in Baghdad last month, when Arabs voiced support to Iraq against the Israeli air attack on the nuclear reactor. The U.A.E. for some reason failed to show up at that meeting.

President Hussein said that the U.A.E. leader shouldn't have done that, "when we pledged never to sign any agreement with Iran before we see the signature of

Sheikh Zayed on the same... nor before we see that he has regained the three islands (occupied by Iran since 1971)."

President Hussein was referring to the U.A.E. islands of Abu Moussa, the Greater Tunb and the lesser Tunb, in the Gulf, which Iran seized in early 1971.

President Hussein scoffed at speculation that the Gulf states were afraid that Iraq might turn against them if it emerged victorious in its war with Iran.

"This is devoid of any foundation," said Mr. Hussein. "But I am afraid it is true that our Arab brothers in the Gulf do not wish to see us victorious."

President Hussein complained about what he said was courtesy by the Gulf states toward a "defeated enemy," Iran.

He rejected as "un-Islamic" the Iranian decision to turn down the holy month of fasting, (Ramadan) which commenced on Thursday.

The Iraqi President was also quoted as saying his government was ready to arrest two men sus-



President Saddam Hussein of Iraq

pected of planting explosives in Kuwait and fleeing over the border into Iraq.

The Kuwaiti government said the two men crossed into Iraq as five explosions went off outside government buildings in Kuwait on June 25. The blasts caused no casualties and little damage.

Al Anbaa quoted President Hussein as saying the men were Palestinians now in Iraq and that his government was ready to arrest them.

"It is our duty towards a Palestinian organisation such as this to give it guidance and tell it clearly that any further attack on Kuwait would be considered an attack on Iraq," the Iraqi leader added.

President Hussein gave Al Anbaa the interview after the newspaper published an open letter to him mentioning "whispers widespread in Kuwait that those who planted the five explosions came from Iraq and two of them fled to Iraq."

## Unconfirmed magazine report says Sadat plans to meet Begin before U.S. visit

CAIRO, July 4 (R) — Egypt's President Anwar Sadat plans to meet Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in Alexandria later this month before the Egyptian leader has talks in Washington with President Reagan, the weekly magazine October reported today.

It said the meeting depends on Mr. Begin's success in forming a new coalition government following the Israeli elections earlier this week.

Officials were not immediately available to comment on the magazine report.

President Sadat is due to go to Washington on August 5 to try to revive the long-stalled talks on Palestinian autonomy.

## Greece, Cyprus await Turkish proposals

ATHENS, July 4 (R) — Greece and Cyprus have reached identity of views on further handling of the Cyprus issue, visiting Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou has said.

Speaking during a press conference after two days of talks with Greek leaders, including President Constantine Karamanlis, Mr. Kyprianou said that during the talks both sides unanimously agreed on their assessment of the problem and on further handling.

President Kyprianou said the Cyprus problem had entered a delicate phase regarding the continuation of the intercommunal talks on the territorial aspects of the problem.

The Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities are engaged in talks regarding the constitutional and territorial aspects of the Cyprus problem which are under the aegis of the U.N. secretary-general.

The Turkish-Cypriot side is expected to submit either by the end of this month or in August a series of proposals regarding the territorial aspects of the problem.

President Kyprianou said the Turkish-Cypriot side should honour its pledge to submit constructive and concrete proposals.

"The content of the proposals will determine whether the dialogue should continue," President Kyprianou said. "The Turkish-Cypriot side has to change its so far negative attitude if it wishes the continuation of the dialogue."

He added that the Cypriot side would not wait indefinitely for these proposals. If no proposals are submitted in August the Greek-Cypriot side could not continue the dialogue for the sake of having a dialogue indefinitely, Mr. Kyprianou said.

"We shall decide what measures to take when we receive the proposals and find them not to be constructive or concrete," he said.

## PLO envoy in Paris

PARIS, July 4 (R) — Mr. Farouk Qaddoumi, head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's political department, has arrived here for the PLO's first high-level contact with the new French government.

He will meet French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson today.

President Francois Mitterrand favours the creation of an independent Palestinian state but does not recognise the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

His government has ruled out a visit by PLO leader Yasser Arafat, President Mitterrand, who is reportedly sympathetic to Israel, also supports the Camp David step-by-step peace process which is condemned by the PLO and most of the Arab World.

The government of former president Valery Giscard d'Estaing frowned on the Camp David agreement between the United States, Egypt and Israel and preferred efforts to reach a comprehensive Middle East settlement.

Before leaving Beirut, Mr. Qaddoumi told the Palestinian news agency Wafa that it was important to the PLO to develop relations with France.

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# ECONOMY

## China's gold reserves worth \$5.4b

PEKING, July 4 (R) — China yesterday disclosed figures for its monetary reserves for the first time, showing that it held gold and foreign currencies worth \$7.662 billion — about a quarter of U.S. and Japanese reserves — at the end of 1980.

Its gold stocks accounted for 70 per cent of the total and were larger than many outside experts had believed, totalling 12.8 million troy ounces or 398 tonnes worth about \$5.4 billion at present rates.

The New China News Agency (NCNA) said foreign exchange reserves amounted to \$2.262 billion while currency in circulation totalled 34.62 billion yuan (\$20 billion).

Diplomatic sources said the overall figures were generally in line with foreign estimates and added that the monetary reserves, which are also believed to include about two billion dollars' worth of silver, were at a very healthy level.

In view of the figures, some diplomats questioned Peking's recent decision to suspend or cancel \$1.5 billion worth of contracts for heavy industrial equipment, mainly with Japanese firms. China has said it cannot afford such expensive equipment because last year it had a budget deficit of 12.1 billion yuan (seven billion dollars).

The New China News Agency said that from this year, the People's Bank of China would publish monetary statistics once a quarter, and monthly when conditions permitted.

After 30 years of secrecy since the communist takeover in 1949, China recently started to publish relatively detailed economic statistics for industrial and agricultural production.

China recently took its seat at the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), to which it was obliged to divulge details of national income and other figures.

NCNA said the money supply rose by 29.3 per cent last year and quoted People's Bank President Li Baohua as saying the amount of currency in circulation had risen "bit too fast" in recent years.

China is seriously worried by its fast-growing money supply and

has recently introduced stringent measures to curb its growth and rein in inflation, which officials admit was about seven to eight per cent in urban areas last year, although some Western diplomats say the true figure was around 20 per cent.

The agency quoted Mr. Li as saying: "The publication of China's monetary statistics will contribute to a better knowledge of China's economic and monetary situation by foreign countries and promote the development of our economic exchanges and cooperation with them."

## Turkish lira to be fully convertible

ANKARA, July 4 (R) — Turkey has decided in principle to make the lira a fully convertible currency but the necessary economic conditions are likely to take three years to achieve, the head of the state planning organisation said in an interview published today.

Yildirim Akturk, who has the rank of under-secretary, said in the interview with the Anka Economic News Agency that inflation would have to come down to a rate of 15 per cent before the currency could be fully convertible.

He estimated the present rate at about 35 per cent, compared with more than 100 per cent last year, and said the 15 per cent level should be reached by the end of 1982.

He also said Turkey must build up its foreign currency reserves sufficiently. He gave no figure, but Central Bank Governor Osman Siklar said in May the required figure would be about two billion dollars. Reserves then totalled \$1.2 billion.

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

### OPEC states to produce more lubricating oil

KUWAIT, July 4 (R) — Oil-exporting countries are increasing their share of the world lubricating oil market from the one-fifth they hold at present, the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) said today.

OPEC said in the editorial of its monthly bulletin that Arab oil-producing countries had a competitive advantage in producing finished lubricants, which were of strategic importance for civilian and military purposes.

In the early 1970s, major oil companies controlled half the market, independent companies 40 per cent and national oil companies of oil-producing states 10 per cent.

"The trend is toward an increasing share for the national oil companies who control about 20 per cent share of production," it said.

### Libya lends Yugoslavia \$150m

BELGRADE, July 4 (R) — The Libyan National Bank has granted Yugoslavia a \$150 million financial credit repayable over seven years, the government announced here today.

The loan, which follows a visit here by Libyan number two Abdel Salam Jalloud earlier this week, will help finance Yugoslavia's expected balance of payments deficit this year of \$1.8 billion. Other terms of the loan were not revealed.

## New opportunities for the disabled



BONN (AFP). In the Year of Disabled Persons particular attention is being devoted to the integration of the disabled in working life. According to the Bonn Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs it is everyone's task to create opportunities for re-integrating some 2,000,000 working-age invalids into the labour market. The Dortmund-based Federal Institute for Work Safety and Accident Research carried out studies in two different research projects on work aids designed to improve working conditions for the disabled. The Federal Centre for the Humanization of Working Life has provided a number of examples of practical applications of this kind of research. Thus, for example, a fork-lift was refitted and adapted to specific disabilities in such a way that arm amputees and paralytics unable to use their legs will now be able to take a job. It is particularly important that a disabled person's working environment be adapted to his individual needs. The controls and the driver's seat must be designed in such a way as not to be tiring for the disabled person. In the above mentioned cases, the relevant parts of the fork-lift had to be redesigned to provide a comfortable posture and sufficient safety. An essential factor enabling a disabled person to operate a fork-lift is a redesigned wheelchair with which he can move about within his working environment and from which he sits himself in the fork-lift. A built-in seat-raising feature enables the disabled fork-lift operator to move up directly next to the fork-lift seat and get onto the fork-lift unaided.

## Price cut proves expensive for Mexican oil chief

Mr. Jorge Diaz Serrano, Mexico's oil chief, lost his job and his presidential prospects when he cut the price of crude. But the row over his decision has highlighted the country's many development problems, reports William Chislett.

MEXICO CITY: The departure of Mr. Jorge Diaz Serrano the head of Pemex, the Mexican state oil concern, and the chief architect of the country's phenomenally successful oil policy, has brought to the surface many of Mexico's political and economic problems.

Mr. Diaz Serrano, who in just 4½ years tripled output to 2.5 million b/d, quit after provoking a storm with his decision to cut Mexican oil prices by \$4 a barrel to \$30.60.

Obviously, Mr. Diaz Serrano went because, as he said in his letter of resignation, he did not want to be "an element of discord" in the economic cabinet, which was furious at his decision.

But the real reason was political, not technical. The decision to cut prices was merely the final straw for his political enemies and gave them the chance they had been looking for to thwart his presidential ambitions.

Mr. Diaz Serrano's departure has highlighted the fact that no other oil producer views its oil with such nationalistic fervour as Mexico. Indeed his mistake seems to have been to have put Mexico in

a position which could be construed by the country's powerful nationalistic lobbies as bowing to pressure from foreign oil companies.

Mr. Diaz Serrano, a single-minded personality, with a business and not a political background — he was a wealthy private oil contractor before he took his first government job at Pemex — responded to market forces. But his less realistic colleagues thought the price cut was unnecessary and that he had misjudged the market.

Even if a price cut was necessary, they argued, there was the other option of cutting exports, which would prolong the life of the hydrocarbon reserves, and keep prices up.

Mr. Diaz Serrano argued that by 1 million b/d — they are now some 1.4 million b/d — this would not have made a dent in the world market.

By the end of this year, President Jose Lopez Portillo will personally name his successor, Mr. Diaz Serrano, a very close friend of the president, had built a

powerful base at Pemex, and was considered a front-runner for the presidency. He is now out of contention.

Mr. Lopez Portillo is said to have approved the price cut decision, but when faced with protests from the industry, finance and planning ministers — who claims they were not sufficiently consulted — the president decided the political price for continuing to support Mr. Diaz Serrano was just too high.

The government now faces three painful decisions. It can compensate for the lost income by increasing oil exports, step up its foreign borrowing or cut economic growth.

Mexico's economy is growing by 8 per cent a year in real terms, and the government is determined to maintain this momentum to help to ease social tensions and incorporate into the

work force the 700,000 people who enter the labour market for the first time every year. Some 40 per cent of the 18 million labour force have no permanent full-time jobs.

International banks have given Mexico one of the best credit ratings of any developing country. It could thus raise its public sector borrowing requirements beyond the present programme of \$5 billion net. This would need special Congressional approval, which would not be too difficult to obtain, but it is a politically sensitive issue.

Mexico's external public debt is already set to reach \$39 billion by the end of the year. Such a massive debt is still extremely heavy, even with oil as a collateral. Last year's debt service totalled \$7 billion, equivalent to 28 per cent of export earnings.

Equally sensitive is the option

of increasing oil exports. Raising oil production in Mexico always sparks a lengthy nationalistic debate. The prevailing wish, to which the president has to trim his sails, is against an increase. There are also physical constraints on raising production, including bottlenecks in the transport system and discontent in the rural oil areas where Pemex rides roughshod over indigenous communities. Most important, any increase would make the economy even more dependent on oil.

Some 75 per cent of exports are now oil, while exports from the labour-intensive non-oil sectors are declining.

Mexico could, of course, make up for the lost revenue by increasing the domestic price of its

petrol, which sells for 25p a gallon. But this would fuel inflation, already running at over 30 per cent.

The domestic price has not changed for four years and it is an even more sensitive issue than increasing exports. President Lopez Portillo went out of his way after Mr. Diaz Serrano's departure, to stress that Mexico would not raise its prices at home.

Mexico originally subsidised domestic oil prices to encourage industrialisation, but this has now reached the stage where subsidies on domestic oil amount to an estimated \$1.8 billion a day, based on the difference between domestic and international prices.

Financial Times News Feature

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# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

<b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b> <b>CHANNEL 3</b> 2:00 Koran 2:25 Arabic series 2:50 Arabic series 3:25 Arabic series 4:00 The Five Adventures 4:25 Arabic series 5:20 Arabic series 6:00 Religious programme 7:00 Quiz programme 7:15 News in Arabic 8:00 Arabic series 8:30 Arabic series 9:30 Arabic series 10:15 Comedy 11:30 Arabic programme. <b>CHANNEL 6</b> 6:00 French programme 7:00 News in French 7:30 News in Hebrew 7:45 Environmental protection 8:00 News in Arabic 8:30 Man about the House 9:00 Edward the Seventh 10:00 News in English 10:15 Name of the Game 11:05 News summary in Arabic <b>RADIO JORDAN</b> <b>855 KHz, FM</b> <b>&amp; 99 MHz, AM</b> 7:00 Sign on 7:01 Morning Show 7:30 News Bulletin 7:40 Morning Show 8:00 News Headlines 8:30 Pop Session 9:00 Sign off 9:10 News Headlines 9:20 Pop Session 9:30 News Summary 10:03 Pop Session 10:40 News Bulletin 10:41 Instrumentals 10:42 Country Meets Folk 10:43 Concert Hour 10:44 News Summary 10:45 Instrumentals 10:46 Old Favourites 10:47 Listeners' Choice 10:48 News Summary 10:49 Jazz Hour	19:00 Newsdesk 19:30 Music 20:00 Evening Show 21:00 News Summary 21:03 Evening Show 22:00 Sign off <b>BBC WORLD SERVICE</b> <b>639, 720, 1413 KHz</b> <b>GMT</b> 04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Wimbledon Report 04:45 Financial Review 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News: British Press Review 05:15 Letterbox 05:30 The Maid of the Mill 05:45 Letter from America 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Jazz for the asking 07:00 World News: News about Britain 07:15 From Our Own Correspondent 07:30 Classical Record Review 07:45 Washington Square 08:00 World News: Reflections 08:15 The Pleasure's Yours 09:00 World News: British Press Review 09:15 People and Politics 09:45 Sports Review 10:15 Of Kings and Men 10:30 Religious Service 11:00 World News: News about Britain 11:15 Letter from America 11:30 Play of the Week 12:30 Baker's Half Dozen 13:00 World News: Commentary 13:15 Borderlands 13:30 Short Story 13:45 The Tony Myatt Request Show 14:30 Clayton's Amusement Arcade 15:00 Radin Newsreel 15:15 Concert Hall 16:00 World News: Commentary 16:15 From our own Correspondent 16:35 Financial Review 16:45 Letter from America 17:00 World News: Meridian 17:40 Interlude 17:45 Sports 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 Small Fever 19:00 Country Style 19:15 Radio Theatre: My Daughter 20:00 World News: Commentary 20:15 Letterbox 20:30 Sunday Half-Hour 21:00 Portraits of Our Time 21:15 The Pleasure's Yours 22:00 World News 22:09 Science in Action 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sportscall 23:00 World News: Commentary 23:15 Letter from America 23:30 Brain of Britain 1981 <b>VOICE OF AMERICA</b> <b>GMT</b> 03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30	News on the hour and 28 min. after each hour 17:00 News and New Products (USA) 17:15 Critics Choice 17:30 Studio One 18:00 Special English: News/Worlds and their stories, feature "People in America" 18:30 Music USA (Standards) 19:00 News and Topical Reports 19:15 News Horizons 19:30 Issues in the News 20:00 Special English: News/Worlds and their stories 20:15 The Concert Hall 21:00 News and New Products USA 21:15 Critics Choice 21:30 Studio One <b>AMMAN AIRPORT FOR SUNDAY</b> <b>ARRIVALS:</b> 7:40 Cairo (EA) 8:45 Cairo 9:30 Jeddah 9:40 Kuwait 9:45 Abu Dhabi 9:55 Beirut 11:05 Riyadh (SV) 11:40 Cairo (EA) 14:00 Jeddah (SV) 15:35 Kuwait (KAC) 16:30 Cairo 16:35 Athens 16:45 Rawalpindi (BA) 16:45 Tunis, Tripoli 17:15 Houston, New York, Vienna 17:30 Paris 17:35 Brussels, Geneva 17:35 Cairo 17:50 Madrid, Casablanca 18:00 London 18:30 Rome, Damascus (Alitalia) 18:30 Rome 19:05 Zurich, Geneva (SR) 19:10 Cairo 19:50 Frankfurt (LFH) 19:50 Frankfurt 20:00 Beirut (MEA) 21:30 Baghdad 22:40 Cairo (EA) 23:25 Baghdad 01:00 Cairo <b>DEPARTURES:</b> 3:30 Cairo 6:30 Beirut 8:55 Cairo (EA) 9:25 Beirut (MEA) 9:30 London (BA) 9:30 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM) 9:55 Beirut (MEA) 10:00 Frankfurt 10:10 Rome 10:45 Athens, Copenhagen (SK) 11:00 Amsterdam, N. York 11:10 Athens 11:30 Cairo 12:00 London 12:05 Riyadh (SV) 13:40 Cairo (EA) 15:00 Jeddah (SV) 16:30 Kuwait (KAC) 17:45 London (BA) 18:00 Riyadh (SV) 18:50 Abu Dhabi 19:00 Kuwait 19:10 Bahrain, Doha 19:20 Dhahran 19:30 Jeddah 19:45 Baghdad 20:30 Cairo (EA) 20:30 Dubai, Muscat 21:00 Baghdad 21:30 Bangkok 01:00 Cairo (EA) <b>EMERGENCIES.</b> <b>DOCTORS:</b> Amman Naif Al Qadbra 56120/66631 Qasem Al Shunayr 22278 Zargah 85550 Akram Hadad 85550 <b>IRBID:</b> Ali Al Omari 72032/73974 <b>PHARMACIES:</b> Amman Al Salam 36730 Al Jameel 73291 Na'eem 72310 Al Sadeeq 55266 Zargah Al-Sa'ada (-) <b>IRBID:</b> Fu'ad (-) <b>TAXIS:</b> Jerusalem 39655 Tadai 29821 Al Aman 54658	Faisal 22051 Al Burj 61028 <b>CULTURAL CENTRES</b> American Centre 41520 British Council 36147-8 French Cultural Centre 37009 Goethe Institute 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre 44203 Spanish Cultural Centre 24049 Turkish Cultural Centre 39777 Haya Arts Centre 65195 Al Hussein Youth City 67181 Y.W.C.A. 47993 Y.W.M.A. 64251 Amman Municipal Library 36111 University of Jordan Library 84355/84366 <b>SERVICE CLUBS</b> Lions Philadelphian Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m. Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m. Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m. Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m. <b>MUSEUMS</b> Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316 Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Oala (Ghadeir Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128 Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 37169 <b>PRAYER TIMES FOR SUNDAY</b> Fajr 2:54 Suhoor 4:35 Dhuhr 11:40 Asr 3:21 Maghreb 6:47 Isha 8:28 Kuwhi dinar 1182/119 UAE riyal 397.6402 Omani riyal 91.69 U.S. dollar 336/33 U.K. sterling 635.7639 W. German mark 140/140 Swiss franc 66.5/66 Italian lire (for every 100) 28.2/28 French franc 58/58 Dutch guilder 126.5/127 Swedish crown 66.5/66 Belgium franc 85.7/86 Japanese yen (for every 100) 150.1/15 <b>LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES</b> Saudi riyal 97.9/98.3 Lebanese pound 77.5/78.5 Syrian pound 60/60.8 Iraqi dinar 718.3/726.6 <b>USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS</b> Ambulance (government) 75111 Civil Defence rescue 61111 Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2 Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3 Police headquarters 39141 Najdeh roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken), 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777 Airport information (ALTA) 92285/92286 Jordan Television 73111 Radio Jordan 74111 Firstaid, fire, police 19 Fire headquarters 2205 Cablegram or telegram <b>Telephone:</b> Information 1 Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 1 Overseas radio and satellite calls 1 Telephone maintenance and repair service 1 <b>MARKET PRICES</b> Tomatoes 110 70 Eggplant 170 150 Potatoes (imported) 140 100 Marrow (small) 180 120 Marrow (large) 80 50 Apples (small) 220 170 Cucumber (large) 100 70 Faggous 120 80 Peas 410 350 Okra (Green) 380 320 Okra (Red) 260 180 Mafoukhayah 80 60 Hot Green Pepper 380 300 Cabbage 120 80 Mafoukhayah 90 60 Onions (dry) 440 300 Carrots 140 100 Potatoes (local) 140 100 Grape leaves 330 280 Bananas 260 200 Apples (African, Japanese) 410 360 Apples (American, Chilean, Red) 460 400 Apples (American, Chilean, Green) 430 330 Apples (Double Red) 250 200 Apples (Starken) 200 160 Melons 140 100 Water Melons 90 75 Pears (Red) 100 75 Pears (Yellow) 100 75 Apricots 250 200 Cherries 420 300 Lemons 420 300 Oranges (Valencia, Waxed) 200 150 Oranges (Waxed) 150 100 Grapefruit 160 100
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سنة 1402



# WORLD

### Sixty policemen injured

## Skinheads, Asians clash in W. London

**LONDON, July 4 (R) — Shopkeepers and residents in the West London district of Southall cleared up today after a racial flare-up that local people blamed partly on the police.**

LONDON, July 4 (R) — Shopkeepers and residents in the West London district of Southall cleared up today after a racial flare-up that local people blamed partly on the police. Fighting between white and Asian youths broke out in the predominantly Asian suburb of Southall last night after some of the whites had attacked and injured two elderly Asian women. The whites were among a group of 200 belonging to a cult known as Skinheads because of their short hair who were in Southall for a concert by a Skinhead group, eyewitnesses said. Shops were damaged and looted, cars and a bar set on fire and police attacked with petrol bombs and stones. About 60 police and 15 civilians were injured and 27 people arrested. Nine policemen were still in hospital today. The police were accused by many black people of sparking off three nights of riots in Brixton, other cities were almost deserted today as Poles enjoyed a Saturday off work, one of the gains wrested from the government by the independent trade union Solidarity.

South London, last April by using heavy-handed tactics to drive against crime. The police have denied the accusation. In Southall one Asian shopkeeper said today that the Skinheads gathered outside a bar, the Hambleton Tavern, for the concert. He said: "The police must have known there would be trouble. They should have done something, but they waited until it was too late." Local councillor Shambhu Gupta said: "I believe all the people of Southall know that the police are downright racist and that makes it all the more difficult for us to live and work here." A spokesman for the Southall youth association, an Asian organisation, said the Skinheads were wearing swastikas and had the name of the overtly racist National Front on their jackets. He said Skinheads sheltered behind police barricades and

threw stones at the crowd. But the police told reporters today they had no reason to expect trouble before the concert and it would not have been so serious if local Asians had not reacted as they did. Home Secretary (interior minister) William Whitelaw has called for a full report on this, the third serious outbreak of racially-linked violence in London this year. In the run-down district of Brixton in April the police were the primary target of attack by mainly black youths hurling petrol bombs and stones. Shops were looted and cars and houses set on fire. More than 100 police were injured. An official inquiry is currently investigating the causes of the riots, some of the worst on the British mainland for 40 years. Last month fighting broke out between hundreds of white and black youths outside a fairground in Peckham, three kilometres from Brixton. Again shops were looted and windows smashed. Southall has been the scene of racially-linked violence before. In the worst, which followed a National Front meeting in April 1979, a New Zealand-born teacher and anti-racist campaigner, Blair Peach, died of head injuries.

## Soviets send cold July 4 greetings

**MOSCOW, July 4 (R) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev sent a terse Fourth of July message to the White House today that pointedly omitted any personal greetings to President Reagan.** The telegram, printed in the Communist Party daily Pravda and other Soviet newspapers, asked Mr. Reagan only "to convey to the American people congratulations and wishes of peace on the occasion of the national holiday of the United States of America, Independence Day." Past messages, such as one sent to former president Carter in 1979, have addressed congratulations to the president as well as to the American people. But last year the gesture was dropped after the chill in U.S.-Soviet relations over Moscow's military involvement in Afghanistan, and was not revived in the latest telegram. In 1980 Soviet officials also refused to broadcast a traditional television address to mark July 4 by U.S. Ambassador Thomas Watson, whose text contained adverse comment on the Soviet intervention. Mr. Watson left Moscow last January and has still not been replaced.

## INLA gunmen fire at Rev. Paisley's car

**BELFAST, July 4 (R) — Gunmen yesterday fired on a car carrying Northern Ireland's hardline Protestant leader, the Rev. Ian Paisley, and a splinter Republican guerrilla group tonight claimed responsibility.** The Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) said it was responsible for the attack on Mr. Paisley, saying he was a "legitimate target." Police said one shot was fired at the police car on the edge of the mainly Roman Catholic and Republican markets area in the city centre. It missed and no one was hurt, they said. In 1979, the INLA killed the Conservative Party Northern Ireland spokesman, Mr. Airey Neave, by planting a bomb in his car which blew up at the houses of parliament in London. Mr. Paisley, who like all members of the British parliament usually travels by police car, told reporters the attack was a deliberate attempt on his life. But police said it was unclear whether the gunman knew he was in the car. Police vehicles are often targets of sniper attacks in Northern Ireland.

## Storm hits Philippines

**MANILA, July 4 (A.P.) — Ten fishermen were killed as tropical storm Lynn smashed into the Philippines' main island of Luzon today, the official Philippines News Agency (PNA) reported.** Their deaths raised the toll to at least 171 dead since another storm struck earlier this week. PNA said the fishermen were on a boat which capsized in heavy seas churned by the storm's 100-kilometre-an-hour winds off an area where authorities said 161 persons perished during passage of storm Kelly Tuesday night. Officials said Kelly's toll was still mounting with at least 40 people still listed missing. Most of the fatalities were residents of about 10 towns at the foot of pic-

turesque Mayon volcano. They reportedly perished in flash floods and mudflows from the massive mountain, 315 kilometres southeast of Manila. The national disaster co-ordination centre estimated damage by Kelly at 17.6 million pesos (\$2.2 million). Weathermen said six provinces lie directly in the path of the storm, which, however, lost some of its power after hitting the Luzon mainland. Its peak winds down to 85 kilometres an hour. Lynn was moving northwest at 19 kilometres an hour and was expected to be over the Lingayen Gulf on the South China Sea by early tomorrow local time, chief government forecaster Amador Pineda said.

## U.S. study of Italian patients

## Breast cancer -- radical surgery unnecessary for minor cases?

**BOSTON, Massachusetts, July 4 (A.P.) — Women faced with a minor case of breast cancer could benefit from the removal of only part of the breast plus radical mastectomy, a study of Italian cancer patients has found.** The study, conducted from 1973 to 1980 at the National Cancer Institute in Milan, focused on women's breast cancers measuring less than two centimetres in diameter. It found no difference in survival rates of the 349 patients who underwent a radical mastectomy and 352 who received radiotherapy plus a more conservative operation called a quadrantectomy, according to the study published in last Thursday's New England journal of medicine. There is a "pressing demand" among women with breast cancer for "less mutilating procedures and increasing requests from patients to be informed of the various possible treatments, including the conservative techniques," the study noted. If women realised they had a chance of saving their breasts by discovering cancer early, "it would represent a tremendous tool for publicising self-examination of the breasts and alertness in seeking medical advice at the first appearance of a lump in the breast," the researchers said. With a radical mastectomy, surgeons remove a woman's entire breast plus adjoining fat and pectoral muscles. The 10-year survival rate for patients undergoing radical mastectomies in the United States has been less than 50 per cent, medical authorities say. In a quadrantectomy, only a section of the breast is removed. Many doctors believe women have fewer psychological problems adjusting if the entire breast is not removed. Twenty-eight of the 701 women

in the study had died by 1980. Of those, 14 had undergone the radical mastectomy and 14 received a quadrantectomy. Doctors also found some form of cancer recurrence in 38 of the patients who lost an entire breast and in 36 of those who lost a section of breast and underwent radiotherapy. Meanwhile, another study published in the journal said a new drug, combined with conventional chemotherapy, can greatly reduce

the recurrence of breast cancer in older women. In addition, the study said, the drug does not produce such side effects as loss of hair. The new drug, Tamoxifen, has produced "some very exciting preliminary findings" when used with two common chemotherapy drugs, L-PAM and 5-FU, immediately after a breast cancer operation, said Dr. Bernard Fisher, who led the Pittsburgh-based research project.

## The clergy nods approval

## Lady Diana won't promise to 'obey' Prince Charles

**LONDON, July 4 (A.P.) — In a break with tradition, Lady Diana Spencer will not promise "to obey" Prince Charles when they are married at St. Paul's Cathedral on July 29, Buckingham Palace announced last Wednesday.** Leaving out "obey" was the couple's own decision, said Archbishop of Canterbury Robert Runcie, who will perform the ceremony. He described the service as a Church of England alternative rite, in which the words "to obey" were optional. The palace disclosed full details of the ceremony and the horse-and-carriage procession to and from St. Paul's, through streets expected to be lined by a million sightseers. The Very Rev. Edward Carpenter, dean of Westminster Abbey where most Royal weddings have been celebrated this century, welcomed the omission of the words "to obey." "Traditionally the obey vow has been taken at royal weddings. This is a new departure. I am delighted to hear it and it is absolutely right. Marriage is the kind of relationship where there should be two equal partners, and if there is going to be a dominant partner it won't be settled by this oath. I think this is much more Christian," Rev. Carpenter said. At the last wedding in Queen Elizabeth II's immediate family, that of Princess Anne to compeer Mark Phillips, the queen's spirited daughter promised "to obey" her husband. In another surprising gesture, Cardinal Basil Hume, head of the Roman Catholic Church in England and Wales, will, along with other Christian leaders, lead prayers at the marriage of Charles, who will become temporal head of the Anglican Church in this Protestant country. The service will start at 11 a.m. in Sir Christopher Wren's Renaissance cathedral 3.6 kilometres from Buckingham Palace.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### Leopard II secrets with Soviets?

**BONN, July 4 (A.P.) —** An electronics expert said secret information on West Germany's new Leopard II tank to Soviet agents, a West German newspaper reported yesterday. The justice ministry denied the report, but said it was investigating two people suspected of spying for the Soviets. The newspaper said an electronics technician working for a Munich firm sold plans of the tank's laser range-finder and night sights to an employee of the Soviet embassy in Bonn. The range finder and sights are reportedly two of the latest developments in weaponry, giving the tank greater accuracy and mobility at night. A justice ministry spokesman said there were no grounds for suspecting that sensitive material had been turned over to the Soviets. He said the two espionage suspects, whom he declined to identify, had not been arrested. Willi Weiskirch, chairman of the opposition Christian Democrats defence committee, demanded a report on the matter from Defence Minister Hans Apel.

### Strict Ramadan in Pakistan

**ISLAMABAD, July 4 (R) —** Pakistan's 80 million Muslims today began the most severe fasting month in the nation's 34-year history. A rigid dawn-to-dusk ban on all eating, drinking and smoking went into force and Muslims breaking the fast during Ramadan, faced fines or imprisonment for the first time. The severity of this year's fast was increased because the cycle of the Islamic lunar calendar, which is 10 days shorter than the Gregorian calendar, placed Ramadan in July this year. Temperatures in most of Pakistan can reach 50 degrees centigrade (122 degrees Fahrenheit) on July and the daily fasting time in the long days of the month will be more than 15 hours. The introduction of penalties for fast-breakers was the latest step by Pakistan's military ruler, President Zia ul-Haq, to turn the country into a strict Muslim society.

### 56 injured in Polish train crash

**WARSAW, July 4 (A.P.) —** Two trains collided head-on in southwestern Poland, resulting in a total of 56 injured, the Polish news agency PAP reported today. The agency said the incident in Katy Wroclawskie occurred between a Warsaw-bound and a Wroclaw-bound train just before midnight yesterday. Eighteen people were treated at the scene for minor injuries, it added. PAP said a special government commission was investigating the cause of the collision. More than 20 people died in a train crash last month in northwest Poland.

### Bad news about the tower of Pisa?

**PISA, Italy, July 4 (A.P.) —** Two scientists are studying their annual measurements on how much the leaning tower of Pisa is leaning, and one of them believes it has tipped by an additional 1.2 or 1.3 millimetres in the past year. "We're still analysing the data, but I think the increase in the tilt will proceed at the same pace as in the previous three years, or between 1.2 and 1.3 millimetres," Prof. Geri of the University of Pisa, said in a telephone interview. He and fellow professor Brunetto Palla set up their surveying equipment at dawn on last Tuesday on Piazza dei Miracoli (place of the miracles) and spent six hours taking sights on the tower. The scientists expect to finish analysing the data by today and will present their conclusions as usual to the city and provincial authorities responsible for the tower and the nearby Pisa cathedral. Prof. Geri said. The 54-metre-high tower currently leans 5.1 metres off the perpendicular. It began to tilt almost immediately after it was constructed 817 years ago because the soil slanted underneath.

### Typhoid breaks out in Uganda

**KAMPALA, July 4 (R) —** Medical officials in Kampala say they are battling to control the biggest typhoid epidemic recorded in Uganda. Doctors have estimated that there are more than 1,000 typhoid cases in the Ugandan capital although hospital authorities say they are able to admit only the worst cases and they have no exact figures. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has already airdropped 100,000 doses of typhoid vaccine into Uganda and U.N. officials said further supplies would follow. Medical officials said run-down hospitals and dispensaries lacked drugs, dressings and even water and electricity, making it impossible to meet present demands on their services. Officials banned the sale of locally-made fruit drinks several weeks ago after the first typhoid cases were reported. However, these drinks are still on sale in local markets although U.N. experts say tests have shown them to be contaminated and dangerous to health. Doctors say the main cause of the typhoid outbreak is the unreliable water supply system. Most areas of Kampala have only a limited supply of piped water and people are forced to use streams and wells that are frequently contaminated. Attempts are being made to repair and restore piped water systems and the European Economic Community is financing work on the system that pipes fresh water from Lake Victoria into Kampala. But officials say it will take months to complete the repairs.

### Thais accused of artillery attack

**BANGKOK, July 4 (A.P.) —** The pro-Vietnamese regime in Cambodia claimed today that its territory had been struck 231 times by artillery based in Thailand during the week ending June 21. The official news agency SPK said the attacks took place at various points along the Thai-Cambodian border, and also accused Thailand of sending reconnaissance aircraft over its territory, and armed boats into its territorial waters. Thailand in the past has routinely denied such charges. The Phnom Penh regime regularly accuses the Thais of aiding the guerrillas of toppled premier Pol Pot and other Anti-Phnom Penh groups along the frontier. The latest SPK release, monitored in Bangkok, also said that on June 16, the Pol Pot guerrillas penetrated Cambodian territory the southwestern province of Koh Kong under cover of 105 mm howitzers, recoilless rifles and mortars fired from Thailand. The agency said the Pol Pot force was pushed back towards Thailand.

### Pope is getting better

**ROME, July 4 (R) —** Pope John Paul's health is notably better following treatment for a virus infection contracted after the attempt on his life and he could leave hospital next week, his doctors said today. They issued a bulletin saying: "The gradual remission of the virus is continuing. The Pope's general condition is notably better with progressive recovery of his physical activity." Prof. Emilio Tresalti, medical director of the Gemelli Hospital, told reporters: "The Pope is in very good spirits. He will be spending this third week in hospital, but he may leave hospital at the end of the week." Pope John Paul, who was seriously injured when he was shot on May 13, was readmitted to hospital two weeks ago for tests after running a high fever. He was suffering from a virus infection. He still has to have surgery to reverse a colostomy operation and restore his natural bowel function but, Dr. Tresalti said there were no immediate plans to carry out the operation.

## Gromyko inspects Poland -- his conclusions undisclosed

**WARSAW, July 4 (R) —** Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, visiting Warsaw 111 days before a Polish Communist Party congress that will set the seal on wide-ranging reforms, had talks with Polish leaders today. There was no information on the topics he discussed with Polish Communist Party leader Stanislaw Kania and Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski, but the emergency congress was certain to be high on the list. The Soviet Union has voiced its concern over elections of congress delegates, which for the first time were by secret ballot and returned mainly new faces. In a letter to the Polish Communist Party last month the Kremlin said that extremists planned to use the congress to eliminate orthodox communism in the country. While the Polish leadership will be seeking to reassure Mr. Gromyko, pointing out that virtually all party leaders were elected and most delegates were middle-of-the-road, it has made clear that the current reform, called socialist renewal, will continue. The Polish party newspaper Trybuna Ludu, commenting on the visit by Mr. Gromyko, said the letter last month from Moscow was a reminder of the need for credibility "leading along the road to socialist renewal carried out with our own hands." Gen. Jaruzelski also supported the process of renewal in a speech at a summit of Comecon, the East Bloc trading organisation, in Sofia two days ago. The prime minister, who has the daunting task of trying to put right the country's chaotic economy, announced yesterday a major government reshuffle in which several ministries were merged and eight ministers dropped. Signs of the reform stemming from last summer's strikes are there for Mr. Gromyko to see. The streets of Warsaw and

## Poland proves hard nut for Comecon to crack

**SOFIA, July 4 (R) —** The Communist trade bloc Comecon ended its annual summit today without detailed agreement on a coordinated five-year plan because of Poland's economic crisis and divisions among the 10 member-states. Emilwyn Gmiescu, chairman of the Comecon committee for planning cooperation, told reporters: "An agreement on coordinating plans for 1981-1985 has been reached in general terms but details still have to be worked out." A Romanian delegate told journalists the main areas of contention in plan coordination, two years behind schedule, concerned machine building, chemicals and energy. Asked whether this meant Comecon planners were essentially back to where they started at the beginning of the three-day meeting, the delegate replied: "yes." A joint communique, over which delegations struggled today, will be released early next week, officials said. The problem of Poland, which conference sources said was not mentioned in drafts of the communique, appeared to be put off for a planned Comecon summit of party leaders. Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov said last night that the Sofia conference had discussed coordination of the member countries' five-year plans and reached a number of important agreements. But his comments were too vague to indicate whether yesterday's special session, from which the six observer countries were excluded, was able to coordinate 1981-1985 economic plans despite the lack of a blueprint from the Poles on how their economy would develop. Two would set out guidelines for production of microelectronic components for Comecon's ambitious computer development programme, another would help standardise telephone systems and two more would provide East European and Soviet funds aid technology to develop Cuba's nickel mines and citrus fruit production, the sources said. There seemed little disagreement on these programmes. But the two more complicated tasks facing the session — assessing the past 10 years of Comecon's economic integration programme and coordinating plans for the next half decade — appear to have caused more problems. Poland's failure to deliver about \$40 million worth of coal and other products in 1980 and its even worse prospects for this year, with national income expected to fall by a staggering 14 per cent, made it impossible for Comecon to take any detailed decisions that depended on Warsaw meeting its export targets, delegates said. "We have to accept that Poland will not be able to keep all its trade pledges for a few years to come," one said privately.

## EEC half-expects 'nyet' for its Afghan plan

**MOSCOW, July 4 (R) —** No diplomatic breakthroughs are expected when British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington meets Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko here on Monday to put forward a European Common Market initiative on Afghanistan. Senior Western diplomats said there was no sign of the Kremlin having second thoughts about its 18-month-old military intervention in Afghanistan, seen by Western governments as the main obstacle to an improvement in east-west relations. Lord Carrington, who flies in late on Sunday night, will spend just under 24 hours in the Soviet capital. British officials said the European Economic Com-

munity's Afghanistan initiative would be the main topic of his two sessions of talks with Mr. Gromyko on Monday. The European plan, carefully drafted to make it difficult for Moscow to reject it out of hand, calls for a two-stage international conference on Afghanistan later this year. Diplomats said it was clear from Moscow's initial hostile comments that the main Soviet objection would be to the omission of the Babrak Karmal government in Kabul from the first round of the conference. The Communist Party daily Pravda said that in May last year the Afghan government declared that "questions touching the interests of Afghanistan cannot be discussed, far less solved, without

the participation of the government of the DRA (Democratic Republic of Afghanistan) or behind its back." Since the early days of its intervention, Moscow has said it would withdraw its troops only when "foreign interference" in Afghanistan was stopped. In the Soviet view this phrase covers all forms of organised opposition to Babrak Karmal government, which are seen here as part of an "undeclared war" waged by the U.S. and other Western countries, aided by China. Soviet officials told former West German chancellor Willy Brandt on Wednesday that they were seeking a political solution to the Afghan problem, but experienced diplomats here said it was clear Mr. Brandt had been

told nothing new. The Soviet view is that a political settlement should mean first and foremost recognition of the Babrak Karmal government by its neighbours Iran and Pakistan, with no discussion of Afghanistan's domestic affairs. Diplomats in the Soviet capital have seen no sign that the pressure of fighting in Afghanistan is forcing any change in Kremlin thinking, though they feel a reassessment may come eventually. This is widely seen here as the justification for Lord Carrington's uphill mission to Moscow — to present the Soviet Union with the chance of an honourable way out of Afghanistan at some future date. In the Soviet view Lord Carrington's visit has, however, not

been linked to Afghanistan at all. Soviet commentators are likely to present it to their readers as a sign of improving British-Soviet relations, an interpretation which London does not share. Afghanistan, despite the presence of 85,000 Soviet troops, has been replaced by Poland as a topic of public interest in the Soviet Union, and the Kremlin has no wish to revive the man-in-the-street's curiosity about events there. Press reports on the duties of the Soviet "limited military contingent" are scanty, and never mention that it takes part in combat operations. The subject of Soviet casualties in Afghanistan is a tightly guarded secret, and there is no evidence to suggest Moscow is worried about

grumbling at home over its intervention. The Kremlin also seems to feel that foreign criticism of its involvement in the overthrow of Afghan President Hafizullah Amin in December 1979 is gradually abating, and that the existing Kabul government will eventually win the world's acceptance. Some Western diplomats here feel that the crisis in Poland has increased pressure on the Kremlin to find a way out of Afghanistan, but others foresee no change in the Soviet position. Lord Carrington will be uniquely well placed to size up Soviet feeling about Poland in his talks with Mr. Gromyko, who will be meeting him immediately after a visit to Warsaw.

